

reinforcement fibers in the construction of fiberglass parts.

Resin and gel coat application equipment cleaning means the process of flushing or removing resins and gel coats from the interior or exterior of equipment that is used to apply resin or gel coat in the manufacture of fiberglass parts.

Resin and gel coat mixing operation means any operation in which resin or gel coat, including the mixing of putties or polyputties, is combined with additives that include, but are not limited to, fillers, promoters, or catalysts.

Roll-out means the process of using rollers, squeegees, or similar tools to compact reinforcing materials saturated with resin to remove trapped air or excess resin.

Skin coat is a layer of resin and fibers applied over the gel coat to protect the gel coat from being deformed by the next laminate layers.

Tooling resin means the resin used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

Tooling gel coat means the gel coat used to build or repair molds (also known as tools) or prototypes (also known as plugs) from which molds will be made.

Vacuum bagging means any molding technique in which the reinforcing fabric is saturated with resin and then covered with a flexible sheet that is sealed to the edge of the mold and where a vacuum is applied under the sheet to compress the laminate, remove excess resin, or remove trapped air from the laminate during curing. Vacuum bagging does not include processes that meet the definition of closed molding.

Vinylester resin means a thermosetting resin containing esters of acrylic or methacrylic acids and having double-bond and ester linkage sites only at the ends of the resin molecules.

Volume fraction of coating solids means the ratio of the volume of coating solids (also known as volume of nonvolatiles) to the volume of coating; liters of coating solids per liter of coating.

Wood coatings means coatings applied to wooden parts and surfaces of boats, such as paneling, cabinets, railings, and trim. Wood coatings include, but are not limited to, primers, stains, sealers, varnishes, and enamels. Polyester and vinylester resins or gel coats applied to wooden parts to encapsulate them or bond them to other parts are not wood coatings.

TABLE 1 TO SUBPART VVVV OF PART 63—COMPLIANCE DATES FOR NEW AND EXISTING BOAT MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

As specified in § 63.5695, you must comply by the dates in the following table:

If your facility is—	And—	Then you must comply by this date—
1. An existing source	Is a major source on or before August 22, 2001 ¹ .	August 23, 2004.
2. An existing or new area source	Becomes a major source after August 22, 2001 ¹ .	1 year after becoming a major source or August 22, 2002, whichever is later.
3. A new source	Is a major source at startup ¹	Upon startup or August 22, 2001, whichever is later.

¹Your facility is a major source if it is a stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or can potentially emit, considering controls, in the aggregate, 9.1 megagrams or more per year of a single hazardous air pollutant or 22.7 megagrams or more per year of a combination of hazardous air pollutants.

TABLE 2 TO SUBPART VVVV OF PART 63—ALTERNATIVE ORGANIC HAP CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR OPEN MOLDING RESIN AND GEL COAT OPERATIONS

As specified in §§ 63.5701(b), 63.5704(b)(2), and 63.5713(a), (b), and (d), you must comply with the requirements in the following table:

For this operation—	And this application method—	You must not exceed this weighted-average organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement—
1. Production resin operations	Atomized (spray)	28 percent.
2. Production resin operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	35 percent.

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For this operation—	And this application method—	You must not exceed this weighted-average organic HAP content (weight percent) requirement—
3. Pigmented gel coat operations	Any method	33 percent.
4. Clear gel coat operations	Any method	48 percent
5. Tooling resin operations	Atomized (spray)	30 percent.
6. Tooling resin operations	Nonatomized (nonspray)	39 percent.
7. Tooling gel coat operations	Any method	40 percent.

TABLE 3 TO SUBPART VVVV OF PART 63—MACT MODEL POINT VALUE FORMULAS FOR OPEN MOLDING OPERATIONS ¹

As specified in §§63.5710(d) and 63.5714(a), you must calculate point values using the formulas in the following table:

For this operation—	And this application method—	Use this formula to calculate the MACT model plant value for each resin and gel coat—
1. Production resin, tooling resin	a. Atomized	$0.014 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.425}$
	b. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out.	$0.01185 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.425}$
	c. Atomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out.	$0.00945 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.425}$
	d. Nonatomized	$0.014 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.275}$
	e. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging with roll-out.	$0.0110 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.275}$
	f. Nonatomized, plus vacuum bagging without roll-out.	$0.0076 \times (\text{Resin HAP}\%)^{2.275}$
2. Pigmented gel coat, clear gel coat, tooling gel coat.	All methods	$0.445 \times (\text{Gel coat HAP}\%)^{1.675}$

¹Equations calculate MACT model point value in kilograms of organic HAP per megagrams of resin or gel coat applied. The equations for vacuum bagging with roll-out are applicable when a facility rolls out the applied resin and fabric prior to applying the vacuum bagging materials. The equations for vacuum bagging without roll-out are applicable when a facility applies the vacuum bagging materials immediately after resin application without rolling out the resin and fabric. HAP% = organic HAP content as supplied, expressed as a weight-percent value between 0 and 100 percent.

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TABLE 4 TO SUBPART VVVV OF PART 63—OPERATING LIMITS IF USING AN ADD-ON CONTROL DEVICE FOR OPEN MOLDING OPERATIONS

As specified in §§63.5715(a) and 63.5725(f)(5), you must meet the operating limits in the following table:

For the following device—	You must meet the following operating limit—	And you must demonstrate continuous compliance with the operating limit by—
1. Thermal oxidizer	The average combustion temperature in any 3-hour period must not fall below the combustion temperature limit established according to §63.5725(d).	a. Collecting the combustion temperature data according to §63.5725(d); b. reducing the data to 3-hour block averages; and c. maintaining the 3-hour average combustion temperature at or above the temperature limit.
2. Other control devices ..	An operating limit approved by the Administrator according to §63.8(f).	a. Collecting parameter monitoring as approved by the Administrator according to §63.8(f); and b. maintaining the parameters within the operating limits approved according to §63.8(f).
3. Emission capture system that is a PTE according to §63.5719(b).	a. The direction of the air flow at all times must be into the enclosure; and b. in any 3-hour period, either the average facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings in the enclosure must be at least 200 feet per minute; or c. the pressure drop across the enclosure must be at least 0.007 inch H ₂ O, as established in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.	i. Collecting the direction of air flow, and either the facial velocity of air through all natural draft openings according to §63.5725(f)(3) or the pressure drop across the enclosure according to §63.5725(f)(4); and ii. reducing the data for facial velocity or pressure drop to 3-hour block averages; and iii. maintaining the 3-hour average facial velocity of air flow through all natural draft openings or the pressure drop at or above the facial velocity limit or pressure drop limit, and maintaining the direction of air flow into the enclosure at all times.